

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

STAT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
 SUBJECT Sociological - Medical schools, education
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Belgrade; Zagreb
 DATE PUBLISHED 14 Jan, 26 Feb 1952
 LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 9 May 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Borba.

ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS IN YUGOSLAV HIGHER EDUCATION;
SKOPLJE MEDICAL SCHOOL REVISES REQUIREMENTS

15.114 STUDENTS GRANTED DIPLOMAS 1945 - 1950 -- Belgrade, Borba, 14 Jan 52

From 1945 to the end of 1950, 15,114 students were granted diplomas by Yugoslav universities, graduate schools, and advanced schools. Of this number, 1,992 were engineers, 1,659 doctors, 1,837 lawyers, 517 agronomists and forestry experts, and 2,359 women teachers.

The number of students has increased steadily since the liberation, as has the number of persons who have received diplomas. In 1950, 4,025 specialists were given diplomas by Yugoslav universities and graduate schools, as compared with 1,044 in 1946. Yugoslav universities are turning out a considerably larger number of specialists today than before the war.

Yugoslavia has scarcely any problem in placing specialists who have received their diplomas, but certain problems do exist in different republics. For instance, many students wish to study the history of art but the possibilities of employing museum specialists are quite limited. A large number of students register for architecture, electric technology, and technology in the advanced technical schools, but Yugoslavia needs construction and mining specialists.

A separate problem is posed by the numerous graduates who delay taking their final examinations. Serbia alone had 7,109 such graduates at the end of 1951. This problem is in great part the result of the former stipendiary system, by which a large number of students received a living allowance with no obligation on their part. However, such graduates are now reporting in greater numbers for their final examinations, because the stipendiary system has been revised. To aid the graduates to complete their studies, monthly examinations are now being given.

In the first postwar years, the rapid expansion of higher education brought about excellent quantitative results. Yugoslavia is now working on improving the quality and professional standards of the universities and

- 1 -

STATE		CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		DISTRIBUTION									
NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI											

RESTRICTED

STAT

graduate schools, to train professional personnel to keep pace with the development of the economy, and to initiate a systematic development of young scientific personnel.

MEDICAL SCHOOL HAS 576 STUDENTS -- Zagreb, Borba, 26 Feb 52

Skoplje, 25 February -- The Medical School in Skoplje, which was established in 1947, is one of the most recently established schools in Skoplje University. In 1947, 122 students were enrolled in the medical school, while at present 576 students are enrolled.

In attempting to develop a systematic teaching program, the school was, at first, faced with a shortage of capable instructors, adequately equipped laboratories, institutes, etc.

The medical course in the Medical School in Skoplje, as in other medical schools in Yugoslavia, was a 5-year course. In 1951, the Intercollegiate Conference in Belgrade decreed that medical courses would henceforth be 6-year courses. However, Macedonia needs medical personnel urgently, as medical treatment is being given, particularly in the villages, by untrained people. Therefore, the Council for Graduate Schools and Science in the Committee for Education, Arts, and Sciences of Macedonia issued a decree regarding the 5-year medical course in Skoplje. Students who enrolled in 1951 are enrolled for a 6-year course, but they will be interns during the sixth year, while other students, enrolled before 1951, are to be interns after completing the 5-year course for which they originally enrolled.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED